200 Special Correspondents covering Arizona, New Mexico, west Texas, Mexico, Washington, D. C., and New York.
Dished by Herald News Co., Inc.: H. D. Slater (owner of two-thirds interest) President;
J. C. Wilmarth (owner of one-fifth interest) Manager; the remaining one-eighth interest is owned among 12 stockholders who are as follows: H. L. Capell, H. B. Stevens, J. A. Smith, J. J. Mundy, Waters Davis, H. A. True, McGlennon estate, W. F. Payne, R. C. Canby, G. A. Martin, A. L. Sharpe, and John P. Ramsey.

To Advertisers, Chiefly

HE FOLLOWING LETTER, sent Wednesday to A. Schwartz with a \$1000 certified check accompanying, clearly states The Herald's position as to the duty of a newspaper to PROVE its circulation statements in order to

The English language used in the letter is as plain as it can be made. Not only does The Herald insist on a thorough examination of circulation records for a full year as being absolutely requisite to a fair exposure of the facts; but also The Herald insists on bringing the figures right down to date by "a thorough house-to-house canvass of the entire city of El Paso"; this will show where every copy of either paper delivered in town, goes. The Herald insists that the full list, showing by street and number every domicile in town, and giving the name of the householder and the papers taken, shall be published, as a final check on the circulation distribution records of both papers. IF THE HERALD WERE NOT OVERWHELMINGLY DOMINANT IN THIS COMMUNITY, THE HERALD WOULD NOT INSIST ON SUCH A COMPLETE REVELATION OF THE BOT-TOM FACTS AS THIS HOUSE-TO-HOUSE CANVASS INVOLVES. This canvass would of course reveal the exact situation HERE AND NOW-TODAY. And the yearly showing will of course reveal the facts for each and every subdivision of the year, including yesterday, last week, last month, and lest three months.

The following letter and the accompanying check will remain with A. Schwartz

El Paso, Texas, Sept. 17, 1913. Mr. A. Schwartz, El Paso, Texas.

Dear Sir: The El Paso Herald herewith posts in your hands a certified check for \$1000, to be held by you for 30 days, subject to the decision of an investigating committee, as hereinafter provided:

The committee shall be made up of three or more members. The Herald to name one member, the Times to name another, and the two papers to agree upon the other or others who shall act in the capacity of umpire or associate investigator.

The El Paso Herald guarantees that its bona fide net paid circulation for the full period of 12 months, ending September 15, 1913, is more than double that of the El Paso Times.

The examination covering these points shail extend over the full period of one year, as above stated. The investigating committee shall have free access to any record hearing upon the production, sale and delivery of every copy issued by the El Paso Herald or the El Paso Times, whether in El Paso or out-Issued by the El Paso Herald or the El Paso Times, whether in El Paso or outside, and the committee shall investigate all these records. The
committee shall investigate thoroughly all cash books, postage and express recelpts, bills for print paper, freight bills on print paper, subscription lists, eoilection books, and all cancelled checks and banking or other records affecting
circulation business. A thorough house to house check of the entire city of
El Paso shall be made under the direction and supervision of the committee as
a means of verifying city distribution records of The Herald and Times. The
results of this canvass, itemized by names and street numbers, shall form a part
of the examining committee's report, and shall be printed in full in both papers,
together with the statement of the committee showing the figures established
by the examination. The results of the bouse to house canvass and the general
audit of circulation figures, as above outlined, shall be published in full by both
the El Paso Herald and the El Paso Times within six days after the report is
signed.

Providing all the conditions above set forth shall have been fulfilled in good faith by both parties, the terms of forfeiture shall be as follows:

The El Paso Herald will pay the entire cost of the examination and will forfeit to the Times \$1000 if it be not found that The Herald's net paid circulation is more than double that of the El Paso Times.

In case the Times shall fall to prove that its net paid circulation is more than one-half that of The Herald's, the \$1000 posted by the Times shall be forfeited to local charities.

than one-half that of The Herald's, the \$1000 posted by the Times shall be forfeited to local charities.

The period covered by the examination is fixed at 12 months, for the reason that this is the universal practice in newspaper circulation audits. The audit of any shorter period can not be made conclusive. Collections covering a year's business may be massed in a single month or a single quarter, and thus falsify the averages for the shorter period. The same thing is true of print paper purchases and other receipts and expenses. The Association of American Advertisers, the national authority on circulation investigations, recognizes this fact and never covers less than 12 months in any audit.

In outlining these conditions The Herald's intention has been to insure a canvass that shall be absolutely thorough and shall set at rest all controversy as to the El Paso circulation situation—a matter in which advertisers are deeply interested, but in which the general reader has very little concern.

Tammany will hardly get Sulzer off its hands as easily as it has rid itself of the worthy mayor whom it put into power and then sought to break. W. J. Gaynor's death saved Tammany a hard fight if not a political funeral.

Federal Control of Waterways

RECENT supreme court decision establishes important precedents as to federal and state control of waterways. It may have significant bearing on questions arising from the development of interstate streams for irrigation and power purposes, as, for instance, the Rio Grande. The decision, as analyzed by Washington authorities, is regarded as the most notable and far accoplaning, and selling things to Amreaching decision upon waterways since the opinion of chief justice Marshall 90 years ago in the case of Gibbons vs. Ogden, which has come to be considered by bench and bar the leading case on the powers granted by the commerce clause of the constitution.

In the case of the United States vs. Chandler-Dunbar Water Power Co. the decision not only wipes out all private title to property worth \$3,500,000 and voids an award of \$550,000 by the lower courts, but also establishes the control by federal government of waterways "even," as one commentator declares, "perhaps ultimately to the spring and the brook at the source."

The government found it necessary to condemn the property of the water power company in order to provide for the growth of commerce at the outlet of

lake Superior, by the building of new locks. Senator Theodore E. Burton, a member of the commerce committee and an authority upon the waterways of the country, believes that the decision of the scpreme court "sustains the views of the most advanced advocates of federal control of water power. It establishes not merely the paramount control of the federal government for purposes of navigation, but also the right of congress to control and dispose of such water power as may be developed in the improvement of navigation. In view of other decisions it would seem beyond question that such control extends not only to the navigable portion of rivers but to every

reach of a stream and its tributaries, even to their source." It was senator Burton's further opinion that the decision makes the federal government supreme in the harmonious development of water courses, especially when they form or cross the boundaries of states, to prevent monopoly of water power enterprises and to exercise control over rates of service when necessary. particularly when the business becomes interstate in character.

In the case of the United States vs. Chandler-Dunbar Water Power Co., justice Lurton, delivering the unanimous opinion of the court, held that the company, as riparian owners, had no "vested property right in the water power inherent in the falls and rapids of the river, and no right to place in the river the works essential to any practical use of the flow of the river, and the government cannot be justly required to pay for an element of value which did not inhere in these parcels as upland. The government had dominion over the water power of the rapids and falls and cannot be required to pay any hypothetical additional value to a riparian owner who had no right to appropriate the current to his own use."

Further along in the opinion, justice Lurion said:

"The title of the owner of fast land upon the shore of a navigable river to the bed of the river is at best a qualified one. It is a title which inheres in the ownership of the shore and, unless reserved or excluded by implication, passed with it as a shadow follows a substance, although capable of distinct ownership. It is subordinate to the public right of navigation, and, however helpful in protesting the owner against the acts of third parties, is of no avail against the exercise of the great and absolute power of congress over the improvement of navigable rivers. All means having some positive relation to the end in view which are not forbidden by some other provision of the constitution are admissible.

'If on the judgment of congress, the use of the bottom of the river is proper for the purpose of placing therein structures in aid of navigation, it is not thereby taking private property for a public use, for the owner's title was in its very nature subject to that use in the interest of public navigation. So, also, it may require the removal of structures which it shall require to be removed or altered as an obstruction to navigation."

Another matter settled by this decision is the right of the government not only to use for its own purposes any excess of water power which results from works which the government may construct in the improvement of navigable rivers, but to sell, lease or otherwise dispose thereof to other parties. The court says: "If the primary purpose is legitimate, we can see no sound objection to leasing any excess of power over the needs of the government."

Civic beauty is worth money to the city as a whole and to every individual

One-Sentence Philosophy

QUAKER MEDITATIONS (Philadelphia Record.) Some people are like frogs; they're orn klekers.

born kickers.

Though money talks, slience often commands a good price.

The people who allwars expect to be cheated generally are.

Even the sculptor may not cut much

of a figure in society,
Wigg-"Sillicus acts like a perfect
fool," Wagg-"That isn't acting."
Because the naked truth sometimes
shocks, some people drape it with sub-

The fellow ho can't make a living can always be depended upon to make

can always be depended upon to make excuses.

Most women can stand more pain than men provided it must not be suffered in silence.

"Don't talk yourself up too much," says the Manayunk philosopher. "A ben will cakle more over laying one egg than a shad will over a million." At the Mount Airy School the other day the leacher asked a little girl what words modify verbs. "Proverbs," the answered.

When I have nothing to say. —Rune Hoskins,

(Calcago News).

Young people used to set out for a life's journey on the sea of matrimony—now many of them are satisfied with a short very sample. We are told that one good turn deserves another, but when one good turn actually begrets another perpetual motion will be an established fact. Also the millenium.

GLOBE SIGHTS. (Atchison Globe.)
There's one thing about self praise; is sincere. It should be said for the fat man

that he rarely rides a motorcycle.

Dancing is good exercise. So is catch-as-catch-can wrestling, and in modern form the two have much in While we cheerfully concede that the

while we cheerfully concede that the omato is a fruit, canned tomatoes are not canned fruit by any stretch of our lastic imagination.
"I confess I could never be much of conversationalist, owing to the difficulty I experience in saying anything when I have nothing to say."—Rufe focking.

Paris By GEORGE FITCH. Author of "At Good Old Siwash."

DARIS is not the largest city in the world, but it is the most contented.

A Parisian would not live enywhere else on earth and when he dies
he does so with grave doubts. He hopes that some other Parisian has gone to Heaven in the past and has made it over into a suitable place of residence, but the evidences are against

Paris is the capital of France, fashon, gaiety, the cabaret business, fancy coking and the tourist trade. It has 2,700,000 people who weep every day to think of the 1,500,000,000 human beings who have to live elsewhere. Paris is 1800 years old, but got its great start in business in 1870, when it cleaned out some of its eld quarters and built a few straight streets with trees on them. All Europe flocked to see the wonderful sight, and Paris got advertised so ex-tensively that no tourist now considers his work finished until he has inhaled gasoline vapors on the Champ Elysses and has eaten supper on the sidewalk of the Avenue de l' Opera. Paris is most famous for its fine old

uildings, its weird new costumes, its art collections, its actresses, its soups and salads, its corseted men, its duels, its naughty little restaurants, its poteness whenever the tips are large ough and its conversation, which is achanting to look at. A visitor can bak himself for weeks in art and music



Famous for its Politeness Whenever the Tips are Large Enough."

n Paris. And if he doesn't care for these te can soak himself in other pleasures at a remarkably reasonable price per bottle. Everyone goes to Paris to see the pictures in the Louvre, but a great many Americans spend weeks hunting for this pretty little art gallery in the atin Quarter and the restaurants of Montmarte and never find it at all.
Paris has the highest building in the
world, the Eiffel tower, but it is not as high as the cost of living. These two are the only sky scrapers in the city. A man can travel all day in a taxi cab in Paris for \$1.25, but if he wants coffee with cream in it, he will have to issue bonds to finance the deal.

Parisians are a light hearted, pleas-

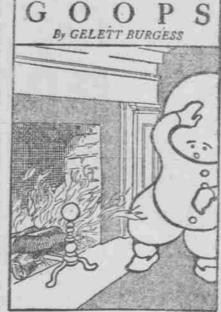
pre loving people who know how to live luxuriously on a little and how to encourage the visitor to live uncomortably on a lot. Their principal amuspents are talking, the theater, dueling, paradise. When he runs over a pedes-trian the latter is arrested.

York, nor building so many factories. But she doesn't care. So long as New veek and ships him to Paris for a trial trip around the shops that city will be content and its bank deposits will continue to grow.-Copyrighted George Matthew Adams.

COUNTY OFFICIALS TO WAIT FOR FEES

Austin, Texas, Sept. 18.—As a result of the failure of the last legislature to make any appropriation for anticipated claims of sheriffs, district clerks and district attorneys, these officials in many instances will have to wait until the 34th legislature convenes in 1915 to get their meney due for force. until the 24th legislature convenes in 1915 to get their money due for fees. At the regular session of the 23d legislature an appropriation of \$40.000 for that purpose was made, but this was vetoed by the governor. At the special session, no recommendation for an appropriation was made, as it is said the governor had indicated he would not be appropriation of the governor had indicated he would not be appropriation of the governor had indicated he would not be appropriation of the governor had indicated he would not be appropriation of the governor had indicated he would not be appropriation of the governor had indicated he would not be appropriation of the governor had indicated he would not be appropriation of the governor had indicated he would not be appropriation of the governor had indicated he would not be appropriation of the governor had indicated he would not be appropriation of the governor had indicated he would not be appropriation of the governor had not be veto such an appropriation, consequently there are now no funds available to pay these claims for fees earned prior to September 1, 1913.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY DIES AT SOCORRO. NEW MEXICO ocorro, N. M., Sept. 18.—John Griffith, district attorney of seventh judicial district, and prominent lawyer, died here yesterday, Mr. Griffith, as a mem-ber of the house of representatives of the Ohio legislature in 1898, cast the rote that elected Mark Hanna to the Inited States senate.



JOSEPH MEYER

the fire, my dear, And please not go so very near! You make me think

how Joseph Meyer, (A Goop, you know, who played with fire) Was burned so badly

that the thought Makes me afraid

you will be caught! Don't Be A Goop!

ABE MARTIN



Of all th' summer fiction th' vacation folders o' th' railroads are th' worst. If I only owned a cafe I would not care who wrote th' nation's songs.

Tosses Mail For 25 Years Pickard Has Experience in New York's Congested District Be-fore Coming West; Some Little Interviews.

66 F OR 25 years I've been handling letter mail and I suppose I room. My work in New York, where I did most of my 25 year bit, was in the downtown office buildings, including the Singer building before it was remodeled and the tower built. I also canceted mail in the Bowery district and have seen the New York Tenderand have seen the New York Tenderloin along my collection route at its
work. One time a bunch of Bowery
kids held up one of our carriers and
took everything away from him. It
took three of us to do the Singer building and one other building, and we had
two helpers. Now it requires six men
and their helpers to cover the Singer
building alone. It is a city in itself
and the mall that goes into that building daily would almost supply EI Paso."

"Did you know that one of the most famous clothing designers in the world is visiting El Paso" Sam Blumenthal inquired Thursday. "He is H. M. Lindenthal, son of Wiliam L. Lindenthal, who was married to my niece. Miss Jeannette Blumenthal, Wednesday evening. He is the man who put the L. system clothes and is one of the largest clothing manufacturers in the United States. His payroll is as large as that of a railroad system; he works 3500 men and employs 150 cutters in his designing shop. But he personally designs every new style which bears his brand and sees that the suits are made as he designed them. This is the reason for his wonderful success. He came to this country defful success. He came to this country be consumer, but for the purpose of protecting the retailer from loss in the consumer, but for the purpose of protecting the retailer from loss in case the article does not come up to representations.

The label "Guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drugs Act" on a package means no more than if a maker of a hat guaranteed its quality to the retailer. All sorts of frauds are resorted to under that label, and the confidence it inspires in the buying public is not justified. Dr. Alsberg wants the country may be just as bad and just as dangerous as those bearing no label at all. Of course this is not generally the case.

Sometimes the purpose of protecting the retailer from loss in the consumer, but for the purpose of protecting the retailer from loss in case the article does not come up to case the article does not come up to representations.

The label "Guaranteed under the purpose of protecting the retailer from loss in case the article does not come up to case the article does not come up to representations.

The label "Guaranteed under the purpose of protecting the retailer from loss in case the article does not come up to representations. "Did you know that one of the most them. This is the reason for his won-derful success. He came to this country a poor boy and made fortunes for two clothing manufacturers before he en-gaged in business for himself. Now he owns one of the largest clothing factories in the world in Chicago and is recognized as an authority on men's

14 Years Ago Today From The Herald This Date 1899.

Jesse Julian went to Denver today. J. E. Watson left for Phoenix this orning on business.

Mrs. W. T. Cliver and son, Paul, re-This evening the McGinty band will rive a concert in the plaza. Edgar Taylor went up to Albuquer-ue this morning to attend the fair.

Dr. J. C. Bryan went up to Albuquer-ue today with the Alamogordo base-W. W. Mills and wife came up from Chihuahua last evening and will re-main here for some time.

Monroe Harper and family are at the Lindell, having returned last evening from Dos Cabezas mine, Mexico. J. A. King, cashier of the Southwestern Mercantile company, was in high spirits yesterday because of the arrival of his wife and daughter from

Work on the eDxtension of the Sacramento mountain branch of the White Oaks railroad will commence today and will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible. George S. Good and company have the cintract.

A party of mining men representing the interests of the Guggenheims, who control large interests both in Mexico and this country, arrived in the city today. They are here for the purpose of looking over the Juarez smelter with a view of enlarging it.

While the final arrangements for converting the Sheidon building into a hotel have not been completed, the feal will undoubtedly go through. The

papers were all drawn up today and when several details in the contract have been complied with by John Fish-cr, the deal will be closed. About two weeks ago the board of health met and discussed measures of systematically cleaning up the city. It is realized by the members that it was better to take preventive meacurez at once to avert any sort of coldemic this fall. The board is now it work trying to devise plans for improving the sewer system and making it more easy to keep in order.

Miss Mertie Jackson was the recip-Miss Mertie Jackson was the reciplent of a very pleasant surprise party yesterday evening at her home, 801 Ochea atreet, in honor of her 20th birthday anniversary. Those present were: Misses A. Scanton, B. Scanton, 1811 M. Elains, P. Ford, B. Paul, D. Bell P. Atwood, A. Hammonds, E. Hammands, A. Russ, M. Calhoun, M. Grechs, Mrs. Wall Graves, Messrs, O. H. W. Hoefer, H. Nolan, J. Paul, J. Weidman, F. Lucas, B. Wheeler, E. Taylor, R. Culver, Jackson, Ginghs and Bowman.

and Bowman.

Yesterday afternoon at 8 oclock two of El Paso's most popular young people were married. They were L. M. Turner, who for several years has been identified with the State National bank, and Miss Jennie May Walz, the accomplished dangater of W. G. Walz. On account of the departure Tuesday of Harry Walz, brother of the bride, it was decided to have the wedding Saturday, Miss Lelia Trumbull was bridesmaid, and George Flory groomsman. Those present at the wedding were:
H. S. Walz, W. G. Walz, Dr. Brady and mother, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Lackland, C. R. Morehead, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Kelly, Misses Irma and Belia Scrultz, Miss Maggie Lyon and a few other intimate friends, The young couple will reside on Mesa avenue.

Tomorrew—Tomor

To Increase Food Supply Purpose of Bureau of Chemistry Is to Make More and Purer Food;

Canned Eggs Promised.

- 6y t rederic J. Haskin -ASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18 --"The bureau of chemistry will fail of its mission if it does not bring to the people of the United States a purer and better food supply, just as the department of agriculture would come short of its opportunities if it failed to give them a more abundant food supply."

Thus speaks Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, who succeeded Dr. Harvey W. Wiley as the chief of the bureau of chemistry. He declares that the man who adulterates and misbrands foods and drugs deserves and misbrands foods and drugs deserves all the punishment that can be inflicted upon him, and that the work of ferreting him out and visiting upon him the penalties of the law will continue unabated. But at the same time he realizes that there are other kinds of food regulation with which the bureau can concern itself which will do vastly more for the public health than the mere prohibition of misbranding.

Some Cannot be Reached. According to Dr. Alsberg, the worst food that can reach the consumer is that which carries disease producing germs, and that is usually the kind that s handled and eaten raw. Milk, cysers, and some of the vegetables are he worst offenders, and they are very the worst offenders, and they are very frequently—in fact, usually—beyond the power of the bureau of chemistry. Food cannot be reached by national law under the federal constitution until it crosses a state line. Then it gets into interstate commerce, and the bureau of chemistry can control it. As rule, however, the bulk of loose food stuffs is consumed within the states in which it is raised, and it is only the little fringe of territory contiguous to state lines that is affected principally by the national food laws.

Conference Called for November. The remainder must be reached in-directly, and the bureau of chemistry George L Pickard, of the parcels post department at the postoffice says. "My 25th year ended Saturday, and I am working all the hours the government will allow us at the job of weighing parcels post packages, and shooting them down the hole to the malling troom. My work in New York, where I did most of my 25 year bit, was in the downtown office buildings, including the Singer buildings, including the Singer buildings, including the Singer buildings, including the Singer buildings, including Guarantee Lable Misleading.

Guarantee Lable Misleading. In carrying out the campaign of ed-cation the bureau of chemistry hopes o place the knowledge it gathers in he hands of every housewife in the country, in such a way that she can pply it in her everyday life. For istance, the bureau is determined to instance, the bureau is determined to eradicate and destroy the popular impression that the label "Guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drugs Act" means that the government guarantees the food. Dr. Alsberg declares that the government is in no sense the guarantor, and that the label is put there by the manufacturer, not for the purpose of guaranteeing the product to the consumer, but for the purpose of protecting the retailer from loss in case the article does not come up to representations.

bel "Guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drugs Act" in unexpected places. One purveyor of a notoriously immoral One purveyor of a notoriously immoral and criminal preparation put on the packages the usual guaranty phrase, and when it was brought to the attention of the bureau it was powerless to stop the making of the preparation. It had to go to the postoffice department for means of suppressing it by denying the manufacturer the use of the mails and punishing him for sending immoral preparations by post.

Publicity to be the Westpon. The principal weapon with which the bureau is going to fight the man who violates the law is prompt and adequate publicity. The fines that have been inflicted in the past have constituted no serious deterrent, but now, the minute action is taken the whole the minute action is taken the wheels of publicity begin to turn. As soon as a seizure is made the newspapers of the vicinity in which it occurs are notified, and the day final judgment is rendered, the news is promptly and fully given out. A list of all the food and drug journals is supplied with all this information, and now the effort on the part of offenders is to avoid the publicity that follows consisting the publicity that follows conviction. Fifty thousand news letters are distributed among the crop correspondents of the country, which contain information as to all seizures of insecticides and patent medicines.

Canned Eggs Promised. One of the important needs of the ountry is an egg supply that store up the surplus of summer for use without the deterioration incident to ordinary methods of cold storage. The bureau is now demonstrating to The bureau is now demonstrating to a number of canners how to can eggs in a way that will allow them to reach the consumer in perfect condition. The first demand is for absolutely fresh eggs. Each egg is broken into a cup by itself, by a girl dressed in immaculate white, whose nails have been manicured by a professional manicurist, and whose hands are treated to an antiseptic solution before going into the canning room. If she happens to get an egg that is "off color," she must carry it out and throw it away and again sterilize the cup and her hands before she can break another.

The same methods are being used in the sardine industry in Maine. Competition became so keen that the industry seemed to be on its last legs. An expert was sent to Eastport to establish a laboratory, after nearly a quarter of a million cans of sardines had been seized as unfit for food. The canners, under the guidance of this expert, will be shown just how to can sardines so that they may equal the imported product.

Sometimes Works Hardship.

Sometimes Works Hardship, The enforcement of pure food laws the federal government and by big

cities frequently works hardships on smaller communities within a state. For instance, Cleveland and Pittsburg agreed to cooperate in protecting them-selves from bad milk. The result was that the dairymen who were market-ing bad milk, knowing that the bureau ing bad milk, knowing that the bureau of chemistry would get after them if they shipped their milk across a state line, began to pour it into the smaller towns within the state, where there was no adequate regulation. It is only by cooperation between state and national authorities that the smaller communities can be prevented from being made to suffer from the banishment of bad milk from the big cities.

The longest step forward in the regulation of the sale of food in interstate commerce was the action a few months.

commerce was the action a few months ago in expanding the pure food law to meat and meat products, under the action of the pure food board. Under former rulings the sale of meat was entirely under the meat inspection law. This provided only for pure meat at the slaughter house, and left no means of preventing deterioration and misbranding consumerward from the carking house.

Tomorrow-The Oyster Season

"This Is My Birthday Anniversary"

BIRTHDAY anniversary, holiday, and circus day! What a combination! Plenty of fun from early morning to late at night! This is the experience that has come this year to the El Paso school children who were born on September 18.

Here are the names of the fortunate ones, and their ages: Willie Casey 13. Gustave Seligman, 14. Gladys Buie, 16. Robert McPherson, 16. Mary L. Hawley, 9. Roy Ward, 15.

Joseph B. Charles, 16. Edgar Boren, 13. Charles W. Bell, 9. Helen R. Hartley, 8. Ruby Amador, 12. Margaret Parker Hennessey, 9.

George Amos Gould, of 1011 Arizona, was 11 years old yesterday and celebrated with a party. A still longer list tomorrow. It's growing interesting. Let us see what

nes up tomorrow. If any other boy or girl celebrated today in honor of his birth and has been overlooked, just telephone The Herald about it, and the name will ap-

"Bought and Paid For" The Great New York and London Successes.

By George Broadhurst.

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters. Robert Stafford, a New York millionaire, meets Virginia Blaine, a telephone operator and stenographer. While taking dictation in his apartments, Virginia is treated as a social equal. Before she leaves she realizes that Mr. Stæfford means more to her than a mere employer. When she than a mere employer. When she reaches her home, she confides in her sister, and between them they discuss the possibility of marriage. But Vir-ginia is not sure that she loves him. CHAPTER IV.

TIRGINIA was at her desk earlier than usual the following morning. The walk from her home had brought the color to her cheeks and she presented an unusually attractive appearance as she sat before her little switchboard. She appeared not to notice anything about her.

A morning newspaper attracted her attention. "On the front page was a headline reading: "Prominent New York Millionaire a Selfmade Man." It told how Robert Stafford had started his career practically in the gutter, but by sheer force of grit and determination had worked his way, step by step, until he was now a captain in railroading and finance. From Maine to California the name of Robert Staf-ford was a household word, the article

Virginia was fascinated. Virginia was fascinated.

The story told of his beautiful apartments on Riverside drive, of the magnificent paintings and bricabrae the tapestries, the works of art collected from all over the world. To Virginia it seemed like a fairy tale.

Thus engrossed it was little worder that the pretty telephone girl did not observe a tall, handsome man standing beside her desk. He had seen the article she was reading, and a seemingly self satisfied smile was

a seemingly self satisfied smile was playing around the corners of his firm expressive lips. Virginia looked up from the paper. Before her stood the hero of the story she had finished.

Virginia's smiles as she assured hi that both were "very, very happy, in-

Then I have a little surprise for all of you," he replied. Now, I want you to go home a little earlier than usual this evening, tell Fanny and her friend to come along with you to my home and have dinner with me. Then we will chat. Will you do that?"

Just for a second Virginia was dumfounded.

"But My was a was a was dumfounded."

Founded.

"But, Mr. Staf—"
"No, my little lady, just you say yes—please do. There, I hear my name being paged. Here is the address. You at 7 oclock. Don't disappoint me, will

And with that he was off down the And with that he was off down the corridor to catch the bell boy.

Every hour of that day seemed to Virginia a month in passing. She had asked that she might go home at 5, and when the hour really came, she was almost weak from walting.

What would Fanny say? And how could they get in touch with James, for James must be a member of the party by all means. What an adventure! Where would it all end?

"Fanny, Fanny!" Virginia could not wait until she reached the house. "We are going to dine with Mr. Stafford toare going to dine with Mr. Stafford to-night. Hurry, get on your things. And phone to James quickly. He's to be

"Why, what—"
"Don't stop to ask questions. We
must be there by 7. I wouldn't keep
him waiting for anything in the world.

nim waiting for anything in the world. Please do hurry Fanny."

It was an interesting trio that walked up Riverside drive at just five minutes before 7 octock that evening. Fanny was excited to the point of bursting; James, sullen and quite self possessed, could see no reason in the world to think it at all strange that he should be asked to ding with Fobert should be asked to dine with Robert Stafford. After all, he could be just as rich as Stafford if he had only had the chance. Virginia was nervous, half the chance. Virginia was nervous, half afraid. It was not the dinner that interested her: it was that "chat" he had spoken of. Virginia would have given anything in the world just at that monent to know all that he might have

(To be continued.)

Advice To the Lovelorn By Beatrice Fairfax.

LET YOUR PARENTS DECIDE. Dear Miss Fairfax:

I have been keeping company with a young can seven months. We love each other dearly, and have agreed to marry. His parents have consented, but mine refuse on account of his na-tionality. What would you advise me For the present let your parents con-

trol the situation. You do not give you age, but you owe obedience to their wishes and consideration, no matter how old you are.

I am sure if you will consider their desires they will be fair enough to con-

TOO YOUNG TO MARRY. Dear Miss Fairfax:

Dear Miss Fairfax:

I am 19 and am in love with a girl two years older. I have been going with her for the past year and she informed me that her purents dislike me on account of me not being from the country. Kindly let me know what to do in this matter, as I like the girl and my love is returned.

Their objection is not very serious for the reason that if they gave their consent, marriage, for a boy of 19, is is out of the question. You will be young enough to marry when you are yourself so zealously to making a map of yourself so zealously to making a map of yourself and be so faithful to your love that their objections will be overcome.

toasted bread.—Lopyright, 1913, by George Matthew Adams.

SUMMER BURGLARIES COST
MILLIONAIRES \$200,000

New York, Sept. 18.—Residents of Millionaires how on 79th and 80th streets, just east of Central park, estimate that burglaries during the summer has cost them \$260,000. The lattent of the property occurred Tuesday at the home of Mrs. Karl Wallach. Mrs. Wa

Women and Pretty Men Woman Wants the Beauty Reserved to Herseif; in Man She Wants a Man, Not Beauty. By Borothy Dix

N Berlin, where a man's a man and a husband's a husband and hard to get, no matter what sort of a face he has on him, Fraulein Derben has organized a society that is called

"The League Against Beauty." The members of this organization are all young women, and they have pledged themselves to marry only ugly men, on the theory that handsome husbands make more unsatisfactory life partners than homely ones, and that in matrimony pretty is as pretty does.

American girls will probably not find it necessary to form a protective league to guard themselves against youths who are cursed with the fatal

gift of beauty, Apollos not being over-ly plentiful in this country, however ommon they may be in Germany. Indeed, in America the living picture man finds scant favor either with his own or the opposite sex, and we do not exalt the dandy who is the glass of fashion and the moid of form to a pinnacle and imitate him. We throw bricks at him and laugh at him.

On the contrary, when you tell a woman about a man in whom you wish to interest her, she practically never

asks a question about his physical appearance. His looks, provided he is not a deformity and has the appearance of a gentleman, do not count with her. What she wants to know is whether he is intelligent, and strong; whether he knows how to talk and entertain her, and particularly what he has achieved, whether he has made something out of his life, or is one of

of course, beauty is a gift of the gods, and if a man can have that in addition to all the other desirable qualifications he is just that much to the good. A woman would naturally rath-er contemplate an Adon's than othercroressive lips.

Virginia looked up from the paper.
Before her stood the hero of the story she had finished.

"Good morning, Miss Blaine."

"Why, good—good morning." she stammered.

"And now may I ask what you think of me?"

"It is wonderful, Mr. Stafford," was all that she could say.

Quickly alert to rescue her from her embarrassment, Mr. Stafford inquired after Fanny and her flance, Mr. Gilley, There was just a suspicion of coquetry in Virginia's smiles as she assured him

or men deliberately seeking her out as a partner for the dance and rejoicir in being seen in public with he Never. Such a woman might he the most gifted creature on earth and a peofect angel of goodness, yet no man would ever take the trouble to look beyond her homely face and see the

superlative beauty of her soul.

In reality, it is not to much to say women rather resent than admire beauty in men. It is a poaching on their heir own preserves, the invading of a field they hold sacred to themselves, if anybody is going to be admired, a woman knows the tributes to be iT. She wants the tributes laid at her feet, and not to be compelled to scatter roses before a man and tell him what beautiful eyes he has, and how exquisitely his hair grows, and what a magnificent straight front figure he If there's going to be any Beauty and the Beast business in her family

she wants to qualify for the role of Beauty.

Another reason why women do not care for a superabundance of good looks in a man is because a handsome man is invariably inordinately value with the vanity that makes the vainteen of the company of the same bumble and selfde-

est woman seem humble and selfde An instinctive sense of selfprotection makes women choose homely men ar husbands. They may like to feast their eyes occasionally upon a mat-ince hero, but when they go home they want something more than a living picture in the house. They want a man, and if he's intelligent, and good, and kind and generous, they don't care a button about his looks.

Modern Medicine

By Walt Mason

If any man in sickness squirms, the doctor comes and talks of germs and motes some Latin verbs, and says that he must go out doors and browse around there on all fours, and eat some grass and herbs. The doctors have such freakish cures that man by preference endures his sickness while he can; he'll nurse his bruises and his galls in solitude, while he recalls this good old fashioned plan. In olden days—alas, they're sped!—the sick man could re-main in bed and groan and kick with zest; the doctor came and gave him dope, and said: "You'll soon be well, I hope, but what you need is rest!" Ah, yes, my friends, in bygone time, the sawbones, with his skill sublime, would order rest and peace; but now he teeters to your couch and says you are a lazy slouch, and orders elbow grease. "Get out of that," he sternly cries, to him who's sick "take exercise! Go out and climb a tree! Live in a tent. sleep on the grass! Cut out the sulphur and blue mass! Get busy as can be!" I like the old time way the best; when I am sick I long for rest; I like to lie in bed while women fan my fevered brow and ask me if I'm better now, and bring me bread.-Copyright, 1913, by